

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, TO LET, EXCHANGE OR WANTED
Situations, Help Wanted and Other Wants, See Section Seven

Richmond Times-Dispatch

ALL SORTS OF ADS FOR ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE
See Times-Dispatch Want Pages for a Service of Unequalled Value

66th YEAR

VOLUME 66
NUMBER 113

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, APRIL 23, 1916. —SIXTY-PAGES.

WEATHER
PAGE 14 —FAIR

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

INTENSE STRUGGLE IN VERDUN REGION

Heavy Forces Are Thrown Into Battle, but No Notable Changes of Ground.

RUSSIANS ON WAY TO FRONT

British Campaign Against German East Africa Being Actively Waged.

Hard fighting has been in progress in the Verdun region, and heavy forces have been thrown into the battle by both sides, but the changes of ground have not been notably great.

The struggle seems to have been most intense in the region of Dead Man's Hill, northwest of the fortress, where French and Germans have taken turns in launching an offensive.

Neither side claims any gains as a result. Paris admits that the Germans secured a foothold in some of the new French trenches, but declares the ground previously won was afterward all regained.

Berlin concedes a French gain in the Caurettes wood, just to the west of the Meuse, where trenches have frequently changed hands.

Toward the northern end of the western battle line the British have succeeded in regaining a part of the ground recently lost to the north of Ypres, their attack resulting in the recapture of about 200 yards of the 600 captured by the Germans on April 12.

RUSSIAN TROOPS GIVEN ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING

The Russian troops which landed at Marseilles on Thursday are already on their way north, presumably to the fighting front, passing through the city of Lyons on Saturday. They were given an enthusiastic greeting all along the route.

The British campaign against German East Africa is being actively waged, and General Smuts, in command, has reported the occupation of Tumbwe and Salanga, which places columns of the expeditionary forces some 100 miles inside the border of the German colony.

The Turkish account of the battle of April 17 on the Tigris declares the British were defeated with the loss of more than 4,000 men in killed and wounded. The Turks recaptured the positions the British had previously taken, and with them thirteen machine guns and a few prisoners. A subsequent attack on April 19 was repulsed. Constantinople reports a 200-mile flight over the desert of a Turkish aeroplane, which successfully bombarded a British camp at El Kantara, on the Suez Canal, and returned safely.

FRENCH ATTACK BREAKS DOWN WITH VERY HEAVY LOSSES

BERLIN, April 22 (via London).—The German official statement to-day said: "Western front: On the Langemarck-Ypres high road the English early in the morning attacked the trenches which our patrols captured April 19. The enemy recaptured about one-third of the positions.

"On both sides of La Bassée Canal we exploded a few mines with good results.

"Enemy fire upon the towns of Lens and Roye resulted in further victims among the civil population. At Roye one child was killed and two women and a child injured.

"In the Argonne we destroyed French outpost positions on the hill of La Fille Morte by mine explosions. We occupied an extensive crater before our front.

"West of the Meuse the French repeated their efforts in the region of Dead Man's Hill. They twice bombarded with combined artillery and machine-gun fire both banks of the river. The third attack broke down with heavy losses before our positions.

"Fierce hand-to-hand engagements for a trench section in the neighborhood of Caurettes wood resulted in our recovering this section towards evening. During the night the French again succeeded in obtaining a foothold in this wood.

"East of the Meuse, at the Steinbruch (stone quarry), south of Handreumont and south of Fort Douaumont, there was lively artillery activity, together with grenade and bomb fighting. The artillery continued without

(Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

Fair Easter Sunday For Most of Country

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A fair Easter Sunday for most of the country was promised to-night by the Weather Bureau. Only for New York were showers forecast, though for the Great Lakes region, the upper Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States.

SENATE YIELDS TO HOUSE

Approves Bill Repealing Free-Sugar Section of Tariff Law by Vote of 59 to 10.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Senate late to-day approved the House bill repealing the free-sugar section of the tariff law, under which sugar would have gone on the free list May 1. By a vote of 59 to 10 the Senate proceeded from an amendment which it had passed extending the existing duty of 1 cent a pound for four years, and which the House refused to agree to in conference.

Democratic Senators cast all ten votes against the House measure, which provides for a flat repeal, thus extending the present duty indefinitely. They were Senators Gore, Hardwick, Hughes, Hastings, Johnson, of South Dakota; Lane, Martin, Smith, of Georgia; Thomas and Vandaman.

The repeal, sought by the administration to keep up revenues, now need only the President's signature to become effective. The 1-cent duty yields about \$50,000,000 annually. Senate Democrats, finding the House unwilling in its stand for a flat repeal, decided at a caucus to yield and avert any possibility of sugar going on the free list, even for a limited period.

FIGHT ON SCARLET FEVER

Attempt to Identify Isolated Bacilli Being Watched With Interest at Boston City Hospital.

BOSTON, April 22.—An attempt to identify isolated bacilli as those of scarlet fever was being watched with interest by the staff of the City Hospital to-day. Germs isolated by Dr. Frank B. Mallory, associate professor of pathology at the Harvard Medical School, as the probable bacilli of that disease were injected four days ago into the veins of H. R. C. Mott and Hugh W. Hille, former orderlies of the institution, for the purpose of determining whether scarlet fever would develop.

The disease was expected to manifest itself within five or six days, physicians said. Should Dr. Mallory's theory of the identity of the germs prove correct, a vaccine for treatment of scarlet fever could be readily obtained. It was said, and the disease would be robbed of many of its dangers.

USED MAILS TO DEFRAUD

Alexander P. Powell Found Guilty in Connection With Movement for Redistribution of Indian Funds.

SHREVEPORT, La., April 22.—Alexander P. Powell, who claims to be a Choctaw Indian, chief, was found guilty by a Federal jury here to-day of using the mails to defraud in connection with the movement he initiated to have the Choctaw Indian rolls reopened and the tribal funds redistributed. Sentence was deferred.

Powell is said to have operated extensively in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, and to have amassed a small fortune from his operations. His victims, it is said, were promised a share of the tribal funds if they would pay him a small enrollment fee, and responded liberally. Another charge of illegal enrollment is pending against Powell. His attorneys have been given until next Thursday to apply for a new trial.

HEAVY DAMAGE BY FLOOD

Fifteen Hundred Homes in Winnipeg and St. Boniface, a Suburb, Partly Under Water.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, April 22.—Fifteen hundred homes in various parts of Winnipeg and St. Boniface, a suburb, are partly under water to-night, and a further rise of two feet in the Red River would carry the water to Portage Avenue and Main Street in the center of the Winnipeg business district. Hundreds of cellars, including that of the city hall, are flooded, and heavy damage has been caused.

The river is reported to be rising at Emerson, where nearly the entire business section is flooded. The water is stationary here.

CHAMBER LEAVES SITE TO MEMBERS

Board Takes No Definite Action as to Railroad Station Question.

WILL MEET ON WEDNESDAY

Many Members Favor Falling In With Plan for Use of Hermitage Club Site.

After discussion for nearly two hours as to whether there could be any advantages derived from a public meeting of the entire membership of the Chamber of Commerce, since the Atlantic Coast Line and Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroads have agreed to erect the new passenger station on the site of the Hermitage Golf Club, the board of directors, in executive session yesterday morning, voted to hold the mass-meeting as planned in the auditorium of the Jefferson Hotel on Wednesday night, and to place before the entire body a full and comprehensive statement of the matter.

This decision was not reached until practically every member of the board had given voice to his views, many of them taking the stand that, since the two railroads, after holding a meeting in this city and inspecting the various suggested sites, had definitely agreed on the Hermitage location against the protest of many business men, there remained nothing to do but abide by the roads' decision. Holding this opinion, which was that any action the chamber might take would have no weight with the two companies, a number of the directors could see no reason for holding a special meeting of the entire body of the organization.

The meeting of the directors was called promptly at 10:30 o'clock, but it was nearly noon before the members were ready for a vote. The speeches had occupied a great part of the morning, and there was some doubt as to which way the motion was going. After a second count, the first showing only a majority of one vote, it was decided to hold the public meeting on Wednesday, and on their part was necessary, since the entire matter was to be presented to the body of the organization.

TO NOTIFY MEMBERS OF CALL FOR MEETING

Others of the chamber decided to send every member of the organization a statement of the action taken by the board of directors in connection with the union-station project, and this will be mailed to-day with the call for the mass-meeting. The statement follows: To the Members of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce:

The chamber is on record by a resolution of its board of April 21, 1912, favoring a union passenger station at Fifteenth and Main Streets, for all railroads entering Richmond. This action was confirmed by resolution of a subsequent board June 18, 1913. At a meeting of the present board, held February 3, 1916, it being considered by a majority of the directors present, and not entirely, impossible to induce the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to join in the use of a station at the location stated above, and the board being informed that the Coast Line and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac had determined to erect an up-town passenger station, and were undecided as to whether it should be located on the Hermitage Golf Grounds or at Broad Street and the Belt Line road, and being further informed that the opinion of the chamber as to a preference for one of these sites over the other would be appreciated by the two railroads, passed a resolution favoring the location of the proposed depot at Broad Street and the Belt Line road, in preference to the Hermitage station. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and the Atlantic Coast Line held April 20, determined to build the depot on the Hermitage site.

The directors of the chamber think it best for this whole question to be considered by the entire membership of our organization, thus affording an opportunity for a full and free expression of opinion on the part of every member, and having given above all the information in its possession, the board hopes that some definite and final conclusion will be reached at the meeting on the 26th, which, being the action of a majority of our members, would deserve and should receive the support of every member of the chamber.

(Signed) COLEMAN WORTHAM, President.

F. D. DUNLOP, Secretary.

SOME STILL FAVOR FIFTEENTH STREET SITE

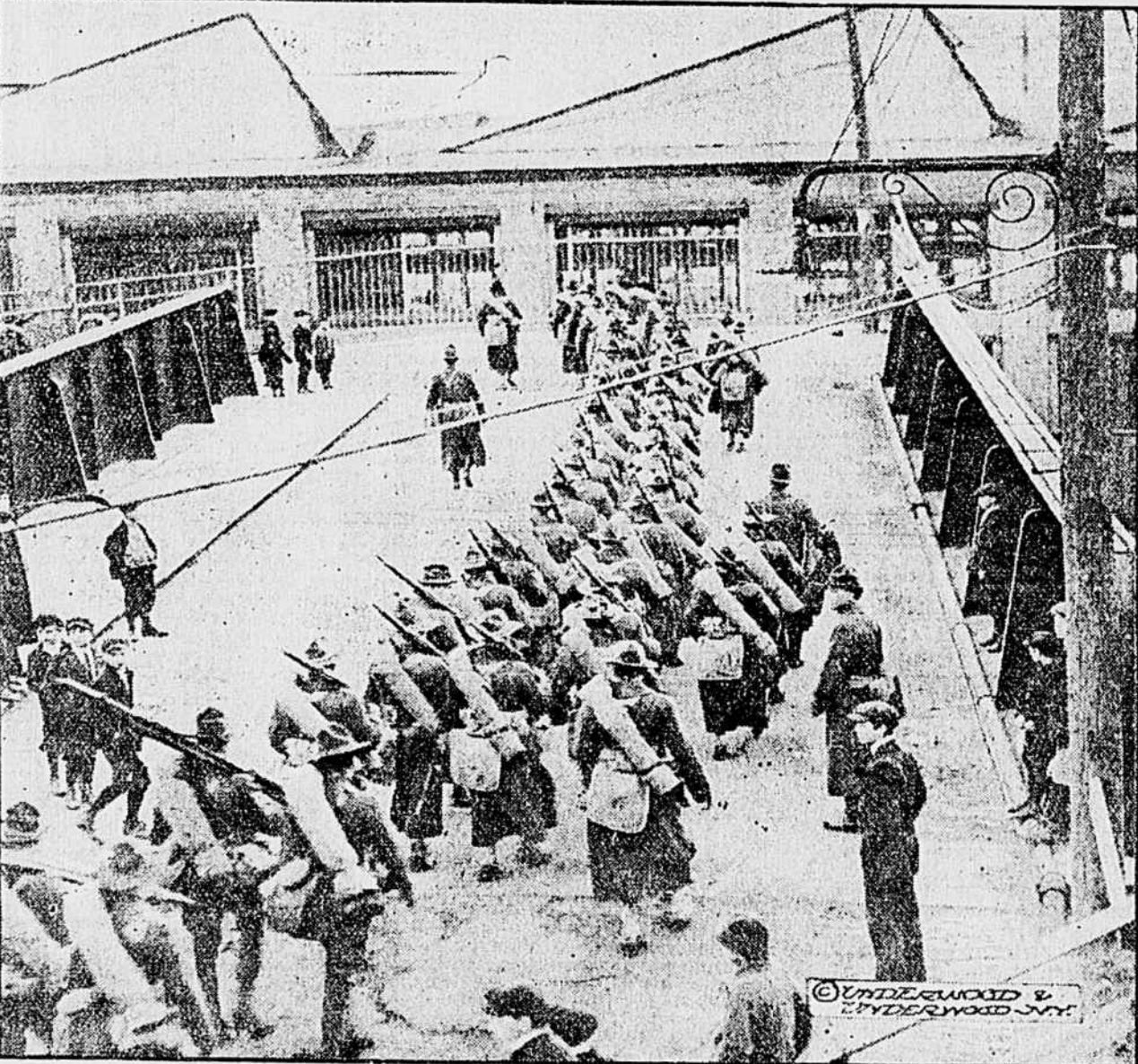
Several members of the board expressed themselves as being heartily in favor of the Union Station at Fifteenth and Main Streets, and entertained the hope that the railroads might still be brought to see how all lines entering Richmond might use this station. The facilities offered by Shoenke Valley in retreating access to the station, with the elimination of grade crossings, was a strong point brought out by these men, but the principal objection voiced against the Hermitage site was the fear that it would mean a back-in station, meaning that in time to come Richmond would be side-tracked from the through travel unless a small station was erected on the Belt Line.

With a back-in station, Richmond would be situated, in the matter of transportation facilities, in a similar way to Savannah, Charleston and Philadelphia. In the latter city the through

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

WITHDRAWAL DECISION AWAITS SCOTT'S RETURN

State Militia Guards Ammunition Factory



Militia of the New York National Guard crossing bridge at Hastings-on-the-Hudson to enter and guard the plant of the National Conduit and Cable Company. The fight is on between the strikers, former employees at the plant, and the directors, who refuse to advance the wages of the men.

ARRANGED PLOT TO KILL J. P. MORGAN FOR \$10,000

Harry L. Newton, Former Munition Worker, Arraigned on Charge of Intent to Commit Crime.

NO PAY UNTIL CRIME IS DONE

Wanted to Show His Loyalty to German Cause in Any Way Demanded, Contractor, of German Extraction, Frustrates Scheme.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, April 22.—A carefully devised plot to kill J. Pierpont Morgan was revealed to-day when Harry L. Newton was arraigned in the Tombs Court on a charge of "intent to commit a crime." The specific allegation is that he offered to take the life of the financier if paid \$10,000 by German agents.

Affidavits substantiating the charge were filed by Felix Galley, a contractor, and by Detective Henry Semphs, of the bomb and arson squad. Galley is of German extraction. The plot was frustrated by him. Galley says in the affidavit that he met Newton about ten days ago. He states that Newton made a verbal offer to him to murder Mr. Morgan for \$10,000. Newton declared he would demand no money until after the crime had been committed.

He offered to show his loyalty to the German cause in any way demanded, and agreed to carry out any orders tending to show that he had nerve enough to carry the plan to a successful conclusion.

According to a statement made by Captain Barnitz, in charge of the bomb and arson squad, Galley went to police headquarters and made known the offer made him by Newton. Galley told the police he promised Newton he would place him in touch with German authorities, who would aid him in carrying out the scheme.

Detective Semphs was assigned to the case. He posed as the German official Semphs, in his affidavit, says that he and Galley went to a branch of the Phoenix and Chatham Bank, at the Bowery and Grand Street, where they met Newton. Semphs says he was introduced as the German agent.

AGAIN GOES OVER PLANS FOR KILLING FINANCIER

Newton, it is alleged, then again went over his plans for killing the financier. He (Newton) said he could commit the crime in either one of two ways. The first way was to gain access to Mr. Morgan's office, and there shoot him.

The second way—and best, according to Newton's idea—would be to hire an automobile. He would follow Mr. Morgan's automobile when it took him to his home in Glen Cove, L. I.

Newton's plan, says the affidavit, was to shoot ahead of the Morgan machine while on a country road and there "stall" the engine of his vehicle. He said this would effectually stop the Morgan automobile, and it would be an easy matter for him to shoot Mr. Morgan or throw a bomb into his machine.

Further explaining the plan to kill Mr. Morgan in his office, Newton, it is

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

KAISER AND CHANCELLOR STUDYING AMERICAN NOTE

Summary Telegraphed to Headquarters and Full Text and Appendix Sent by Courier.

APPEARS IN BERLIN PAPERS

Answer Likely to Be Delayed by Some Parleys and Requests for Further Information on Certain Points.

Gerard Closed With Von Jagow

BERLIN, April 22 (via London, April 23).—Ambassador Gerard closed this evening, and was closeted with him for almost an hour. Their discussion was of an informal nature.

Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg will return to Berlin to-morrow (Sunday) morning, but a reply to the American note need not be expected for several days, and possibly not before Wednesday.

The American note is now in the hands of Emperor William, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and General von Falkenhayn, chief of the general staff at general headquarters.

A summary of the note was telegraphed yesterday to general headquarters, and a courier, bearing the full text and the appendix, was sent there by train.

The deliberations of the Emperor, the Chancellor and the chief of staff will determine the future shaping of German-American relations.

The note appears in the newspapers of this afternoon. All is calm here. Germany's answer to the latest American note is likely to be delayed by some parleys and requests for further information on certain points, according to the Lokal Anzeiger, which says it learns that the note is a decidedly long one, and that it will be examined with German thoroughness.

Prior to the publication of the note the newspapers were permitted to print nothing concerning it except one dispatch sent from Washington by an English news agency on Wednesday. This message was called before that day's session of Congress, and apparently was intended to prepare the people for the note itself.

PAPER ENDEAVORS TO TAKE FAIRLY OPTIMISTIC VIEW

The Lokal Anzeiger endeavors to take a fairly optimistic view of the situation, basing this on what it terms the most admirably misleading character of English dispatches. It declares, however, that as England is endeavoring to starve this country, Germany cannot give up the right of self-defense.

Other Berlin newspapers have published only a few lines of noncommittal comment. Of the prominent out-town papers only the Cologne Ga-

(Continued on Second Page.)

UNITED STATES PREPARES FOR BREAK WITH GERMANY

Tentative Plans to Cope With Every Conceivable Situation Arranged by Officials.

REFUSE TO DISCUSS DETAILS

Numerous Dispatches on Subject Sent to Diplomatic Agents Abroad. Feeling in Washington Not at All Optimistic Over Outcome.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The United States government has made tentative plans to cope with every conceivable situation which would result from the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. For reasons they indicated were obvious, officials to-night deemed it unwise to discuss the details.

There is reason for believing, however, that some of the plans have to do with the safety of American citizens in the German empire, and that others have to do with American supervision of German interests in the countries at war with Germany.

Numerous dispatches on these subjects are understood to have been sent to diplomatic representatives abroad, particularly to Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin. The dispatches are regarded as being highly confidential, and for that reason information concerning them is unavailable here.

Among dispatches received from Ambassador Gerard within the past two days was one describing the manner in which the American note, declaring the purpose of the United States to break relations unless Germany modified her submarine methods, was received by German officials. While this, too, was held as confidential, it is understood the ambassador reported Berlin officials as being greatly surprised at the demands of the Washington government.

Mr. Gerard is said to have gathered at least an impression that the Foreign Office had no idea that the communication would be as drastic and final as it was.

FEELING APPARENTLY NOT AT ALL OPTIMISTIC

The general feeling here to-night apparently was not at all optimistic regarding the outcome. In the absence of further informative advices from Ambassador Gerard, the day's press dispatches were read closely. Indications in them that there might be delays or requests for additional information were regarded by officials as significant. It is well understood, however, that the United States under no consideration will permit delay and discussion unless it is preceded by a declaration from Germany that she has modified her submarine warfare as to bring it within the scope of international law.

Dispatches of an important nature hourly are expected from Ambassador Gerard. It is expected that before Monday, or certainly soon thereafter, the ambassador will be in a position to forecast with some degree of accuracy what will be the view of the German government.

In the meantime the situation in

(Continued on Second Page.)

WILL MAKE REPORT TO BAKER ON FACTS TOLD BY FUNSTON

Virtually Completes Purpose of His Mission to Army Headquarters.

EXPECTED TO LEAVE FOR CAPITAL TO-DAY

Gathers First-Hand Information of Conditions Along Border and in Mexico.

TO LAY VIEWS BEFORE CABINET

Wilson Said to Oppose Plans for More Extensive Movement in Pursuit.

Scott and Funston Send Joint Report

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 22.—General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States Army, and General Frederick Funston, under whose direction the punitive expedition in Mexico is operating, to-night sent to Washington what was said to be a joint report of the conclusions reached at their conference here to-day.

Neither would discuss the character of the report, but the sending of a joint report was taken to indicate that the two army officials are in accord on recommendations that General Scott will make when he returns to Washington.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 22.—General Scott probably will leave here for Washington to-morrow morning. It was announced late to-day at General Funston's headquarters. In reply to a question relative to the withdrawal of troops he said:

"We have not reached a conclusion." General Scott nodded his head towards General Funston when he said "We." He made no further comment, other than to explain that there were so many little details that could not be well covered in official reports, that Secretary Baker had thought it advisable to send him to secure a personal report.

General Scott to-night had virtually completed the purpose of his mission to army headquarters here—the gathering of first-hand information of conditions along the border and in Mexico—but gave no intimation of what conclusions he reached, or recommendations he will make to Secretary of War Baker.

Since his arrival here last night General Scott has been with General Funston almost constantly. Together they have read such reports as came from the base at Columbus, from officers along the line of communication and from General Pershing. None of these reports indicated fresh activity by the American forces, but General Scott gained at first hand an idea of the defensive attitude the punitive expedition has assumed.

SENT TO BORDER FOR MORE COMPREHENSIVE REPORT

General Scott explained that the secretary had sent him here for a more comprehensive report of the situation than it had been possible to receive over the telegraph wires, and that the minute his work was completed he would leave for Washington. He was engaged all day going over records of the expedition and details of incidents, both north and south of the boundary.

General Funston placed before the chief of staff all the reports from General Pershing, in which General Pershing is known to have appealed for more troops and authority to adopt a more radical method of operations. These and other reports set forth the antagonism which the troops have met from certain Carranza minor officials and troops.

General Scott also was given opportunity to learn just how and why the expedition was forced into a defensive position instead of continuing the pursuit of Villa, who now appears to have escaped into the districts beyond the furthest advanced detachment of General Pershing's command. There was at his hand the evidence tending to show that the Mayor of Parral had served on Colonel Brown, at Santa Cruz, what virtually was an ultimatum, after the fight at Parral, that he must not advance further southward.

It is understood that the difficulties met with in maintaining a winding line of communication 400 miles long, guarded by troops, and the importance of establishing a shorter route, relieving a greater part of the punitive force for duty at the front was emphasized by staff officers who conferred with General Scott.

LEARNED OF MOVEMENT OF MEXICAN TROOPS

General Scott also learned in detail of the movement of Mexican troops in Northern Mexico and of reports, both official and unofficial, of activities of men and groups of men who are credited with plans for fomenting fresh revolutions against the de facto government. At departmental headquarters there also was information that

HOME ECONOMICS

Buy-Right Hints for the Thrifty Housewife

The standard of human efficiency is regulated by the quality and variety of food we eat. If the subject of dietetics has given more justifiable consideration, and the rules governing the selection of food carefully studied, the majority of ills that afflict people could be entirely avoided. It is not quantity, but proper quality and variety of food, and the proper combinations of such variety, that make for bodily health, muscular strength and general efficiency. Certain combinations of food although entirely palatable are not readily assimilated, and create toxic poisons in the blood that create

Healthy Constitutions Built By Correct Eating

debility, nervousness and dyspepsia. There are books on dietetics in the library, accessible to every one, that will enlighten you on the subject of correct eating. They will be found excellent helps in buying food, and what combinations are beneficial and those which are harmful.

The Grocers and Markets of Richmond can supply you with quality food, and the necessary varieties at all seasons of the year. They advertise regularly in The Times-Dispatch; and their news this morning is replete with the wholesome substantial and seasonable delicacies; and economy prices are the slogan of their solicitations.

NOTE:—The Times-Dispatch guarantees a marked saving on every purchase made in Richmond stores that advertise their lowest prices in these pages.